

## Abstract 367

**TITLE:** Use of HIV Prevention Indicators to monitor HIV/AIDS trends among African Americans and whites in Louisiana

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**OBJECTIVES:** To examine the magnitude and disparity of HIV Prevention Indicators in whites and African-Americans in Louisiana among the four subepidemics: men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), highrisk heterosexuals (HRH), and childbearing women (CBW).

**METHODS:** Data were integrated from existing sources, including HIV/AIDS Surveillance, HIV Serosurveillance, STD Surveillance, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance, and an ongoing anonymous survey in gay bars statewide.

**RESULTS:** This table depicts selected indicators and the relative risks (RR) of African-American to white. For example, the 1997 crude HIV detection rate among MSM for African Americans (42 per 100,000 men) is almost three times higher (2.7) than that for white MSM.

Sub Group	Indicator	1994		1997		1994	1997
		Af Am	White	Af-Am	White	RR	RR
MSM	HIV detection*	70	28	42	15	2.5 <sup>a</sup>	2.7 <sup>a</sup>
	% Unprotected receptive sex ≤ 30 days	--	--	30	21	--	1.5 <sup>a</sup>
IDU	HIV detection*	37	5	22	3	7.4 <sup>a</sup>	8.5 <sup>a</sup>
HRH	HIV detection*	23	2	18	1	11.3 <sup>a</sup>	13.8 <sup>a</sup>
	Gonorrhea*	1190	32	996	32	37.1 <sup>a</sup>	30.8 <sup>a</sup>
	% No condom at last sex w/ ≥ 2 partners	23	51	42	44	.5 <sup>a</sup>	1.0
CBW	HIV prevalence among CBW**	33	3	35	3	10.2 <sup>a</sup>	10.9 <sup>a</sup>

\*Rate per 100,000 population \*\* Rate per 10,000

<sup>a</sup>p<.01

**CONCLUSIONS:** Several indicators show continued high levels of risk. Unprotected anal receptive sex is particularly high among MSM in both races. Over 40% of persons with two or more sex partners reported not using a condom at last sex in 1997. Although declining, gonorrhea rates remain high among African-Americans. In general, the indicators are substantially worse for African-Americans than for whites among the subepidemics. This disparity is significant and continues to widen for most indicators. The interpretation of these indicators is consistent with the profile of HIV/AIDS in Louisiana in demonstrating that the epidemic continues to be substantially higher among African-Americans than whites. This analysis highlights one way in which indicators contribute to monitoring the HIV epidemic, developing priority populations for Community Planning (CPGs), and evaluating prevention activities.

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